



## **Talarozole**

**Catalog No: tcsc1343** 

Available Sizes
Size: 2mg
Size: 5mg
Size: 10mg
Size: 50mg
Size: 100mg
Specifications
CAS No: 201410-53-9
Formula: C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>23</sub> N <sub>5</sub> S
Pathway: Metabolic Enzyme/Protease
Target: Cytochrome P450
Purity / Grade: >98%
<b>Solubility:</b> DMSO : ≥ 36 mg/mL (95.36 mM)
Alternative Names: R115866





## **Observed Molecular Weight:**

377.51

## **Product Description**

Talarozole is a potent inhibitor of both CYP26A1 and CYP26B1, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.46 nM and 5.1 nM for CYP26B1 and CYP26A1, respectively.

IC50 & Target: IC50: 0.46/5.1 nM (CYP26B1/A1)<sup>[1]</sup>

In Vitro: When HepG2 cells are cotreated with atRA and Talarozole (1  $\mu$ M), 4-OH-RA and 4-oxo-RA formation is significantly decreased<sup>[2]</sup>.

In Vivo: A maximum 84% inhibition of CYP26 activity at 0.5 hours post-dose is predicted based on Talarozole (TLZ)  $C_{max}$  of 80 nM and a  $K_i$  of 1 nM following a single dose of Talarozole. Due to the short Talarozole half-life (2.2 hrs) CYP26 activity is predicted to return to 100% by 12 hours. In agreement with the predictions, atRA concentrations are increased by 82, 63 and 60% at 4 hours post-dose in the serum, liver and testes, respectively, and concentrations returned to baseline by 24 hours. Following multiple doses of Talarozole, liver CYP26 mRNA and activity are increased suggesting autoinduction of CYP26 due to increased atRA concentrations. In agreement, atRA concentrations are elevated in serum and liver at all timepoints measured. This increase in atRA concentrations is associated with increased mRNA of the mitochondrial biogenesis markers PGC-1 $\beta$  and NRF-1 in comparison to control mice<sup>[3]</sup>.

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